

Tierney	Velázquez	Weiner
Towns	Visclosky	Wexler
Turner (TX)	Waters	Woolsey
Udall (CO)	Watson	Wu
Udall (NM)	Watt	Wynn
Van Hollen	Waxman	

NOT VOTING—19

Barton (TX)	Leach	Souder
Bereuter	Lynch	Tauzin
Gibbons	Maloney	Tiahrt
Hoeffel	Rush	Turner (OH)
Israel	Ryan (OH)	Weldon (PA)
Kirk	Sanchez, Loretta	
Kucinich	Smith (WA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1220

Ms. WOOLSEY changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer a personal explanation of the reason I missed rollcall vote No. 62, On Ordering the Previous Question for H. Res. 557. At the time the vote was called, I was seated at a House Armed Services Committee hearing and had just completed a question to which one of the witnesses was offering a long response.

I respectfully request that it be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that if present, I would have voted: Rollcall vote No. 62, on Ordering the Previous Question—“yea.”

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 62 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 62 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 195, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]

AYES—228

Aderholt	Boozman	Collins
Akin	Bradley (NH)	Cox
Alexander	Brady (TX)	Crane
Bachus	Brown (SC)	Crenshaw
Baker	Brown-Waite,	Cubin
Ballenger	Ginny	Culberson
Barrett (SC)	Burgess	Cunningham
Bartlett (MD)	Burns	Davis (TN)
Barton (TX)	Burr	Davis, Jo Ann
Bass	Burton (IN)	Davis, Tom
Beauprez	Buyer	Deal (GA)
Bereuter	Calvert	DeLay
Biggart	Camp	DeMint
Bilirakis	Cannon	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bishop (UT)	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, M.
Blackburn	Capito	Doolittle
Blunt	Carter	Dreier
Boehlert	Castle	Duncan
Boehner	Chabot	Dunn
Bonilla	Chocola	Ehlers
Bonner	Coble	Emerson
Bono	Cole	English

Everett	Kline	Renzi
Feeney	Knollenberg	Reynolds
Ferguson	Kolbe	Rogers (AL)
Flake	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Foley	Latham	Rogers (MI)
Forbes	LaTourette	Rohrabacher
Fossella	Leach	Ros-Lehtinen
Franks (AZ)	Lewis (CA)	Royce
Frelinghuysen	Lewis (KY)	Ryan (WI)
Galleghy	Linder	Ryun (KS)
Garrett (NJ)	LoBiondo	Saxton
Gerlach	Lucas (OK)	Schrock
Gibbons	Manzullo	Sensenbrenner
Gilchrest	McCotter	Sessions
Gillmor	McCrery	Shadegg
Gingrey	McHugh	Shaw
Goode	McInnis	Shays
Goodlatte	McKeon	Sherwood
Goss	Mica	Shimkus
Granger	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Graves	Miller (MI)	Simmons
Green (WI)	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Greenwood	Moran (KS)	Smith (MI)
Gutknecht	Murphy	Smith (NJ)
Hall	Musgrave	Smith (TX)
Harris	Myrick	Souder
Hart	Nethercutt	Stearns
Hastings (WA)	Neugebauer	Sullivan
Hayes	Ney	Sweeney
Hayworth	Northup	Tancredo
Hefley	Norwood	Taylor (NC)
Hensarling	Nunes	Terry
Herger	Nussle	Thomas
Hobson	Osborne	Thornberry
Hoekstra	Ose	Tiahrt
Hostettler	Otter	Tiberi
Houghton	Oxley	Toomey
Hulshof	Paul	Turner (OH)
Hunter	Pearce	Upton
Hyde	Pence	Vitter
Isakson	Peterson (PA)	Walden (OR)
Issa	Petri	Walsh
Istook	Pickering	Wamp
Jenkins	Pitts	Weldon (FL)
Johnson (CT)	Platts	Weldon (PA)
Johnson (IL)	Pombo	Weller
Johnson, Sam	Porter	Whitfield
Jones (NC)	Portman	Wick
Keller	Pryce (OH)	Wilson (NM)
Kelly	Putnam	Wilson (SC)
Kennedy (MN)	Quinn	Wolf
King (IA)	Radanovich	Young (AK)
King (NY)	Ramstad	Young (FL)
Kingston	Regula	
Kirk	Rehberg	

NOES—195

Abercrombie	DeFazio	Jefferson
Ackerman	DeGette	John
Allen	Delahunt	Johnson, E. B.
Andrews	DeLauro	Jones (OH)
Baca	Deutsch	Kanjorski
Baird	Dicks	Kennedy (RI)
Baldwin	Dingell	Kildee
Ballance	Doggett	Kilpatrick
Becerra	Dooley (CA)	Kind
Bell	Doyle	Klecza
Berkley	Edwards	Lampson
Berman	Emanuel	Langevin
Berry	Engel	Lantos
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Etheridge	Larson (CT)
Blumenauer	Evans	Lee
Boswell	Farr	Levin
Boucher	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Boyd	Filner	Lipinski
Brady (PA)	Ford	Lofgren
Brown (OH)	Frank (MA)	Lucas (KY)
Brown, Corrine	Frost	Lynch
Capps	Gephardt	Majette
Capuano	Gonzalez	Markey
Cardin	Gordon	Marshall
Cardoza	Green (TX)	Matheson
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Matsui
Carson (OK)	Gutierrez	McCarthy (MO)
Case	Harman	McCarthy (NY)
Chandler	Hastings (FL)	McCollum
Clay	Hill	McDermott
Clyburn	Hinche	McGovern
Conyers	Hinojosa	McIntyre
Cooper	Holden	McNulty
Costello	Holt	Meehan
Cramer	Honda	Meek (FL)
Crowley	Hooley (OR)	Meeks (NY)
Cummings	Hoyer	Menendez
Davis (AL)	Inslee	Michaud
Davis (CA)	Jackson (IL)	Millender-
Davis (FL)	Jackson-Lee	McDonald
Davis (IL)	(TX)	Miller (NC)

Miller, George	Rodriguez	Strickland
Mollohan	Ross	Stupak
Moore	Rothman	Tanner
Moran (VA)	Roybal-Allard	Tauscher
Murtha	Ruppersberger	Taylor (MS)
Nadler	Sabo	Thompson (CA)
Napolitano	Sanchez, Linda	Thompson (MS)
Neal (MA)	T.	Tierney
Oberstar	Sanchez, Loretta	Towns
Obey	Sanders	Turner (TX)
Olver	Sandlin	Udall (CO)
Ortiz	Schakowsky	Udall (NM)
Owens	Schiff	Van Hollen
Pallone	Scott (GA)	Velázquez
Pascarell	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Pastor	Serrano	Waters
Payne	Sherman	Watson
Pelosi	Skelton	Watt
Peterson (MN)	Slaughter	Waxman
Pomeroy	Snyder	Weiner
Price (NC)	Solis	Wexler
Rahall	Spratt	Woolsey
Rangel	Stark	Wu
Reyes	Stenholm	Wynn

NOT VOTING—10

Hoeffel	Lowey	Smith (WA)
Israel	Maloney	Tauzin
Kaptur	Rush	
Kucinich	Ryan (OH)	

□ 1231

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST REWARDS PROGRAM ACT

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3782) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to increase the maximum amount of an award available under the Department of State rewards program, to expand the eligibility criteria to receive an award, to authorize nonmonetary awards, to publicize the existence of the rewards program, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3782

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program Act”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) DISRUPTION OF FOREIGN TERRORIST FINANCING NETWORK.—Subsection (b) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) the disruption of financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization, including the use by the organization of illicit narcotics production or international narcotics trafficking—

“(A) to finance acts of international terrorism; or

“(B) to sustain or support any terrorist organization.”.

(b) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF REWARD.—Subsection (e)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking “\$5,000,000” and inserting “\$25,000,000”; and

(2) by striking the second period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “Without first making such determination, the Secretary may authorize a reward of up to twice the amount specified in this paragraph for the capture or information leading to the capture of a leader of a foreign terrorist organization.”.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) FORMS OF REWARD PAYMENT.—The Secretary may make a reward under this section in the form of money, a nonmonetary item (including such items as automotive vehicles), or a combination thereof.”.

(d) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—Such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as subsections (j) and (k), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

“(i) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—

“(1) SURVEYS CONDUCTED.—For the purpose of more effectively disseminating information about the rewards program, the Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to conduct media surveys, including analyses of media markets, means of communication, and levels of literacy, in countries determined by the Secretary to be associated with acts of international terrorism.

“(2) CREATION AND PURCHASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to create advertisements to disseminate information about the rewards program. The Secretary may base the content of such advertisements on the findings of the surveys conducted under paragraph (1). The Secretary may purchase radio or television time, newspaper space, or make use of any other means of advertisement, as appropriate.”.

(e) PLAN OF ACTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a plan to maximize awareness of the reward available under section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708 et seq.) for the capture or information leading to the capture of a leader of a foreign terrorist organization who may be in Pakistan or Afghanistan. The Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to prepare the plan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes changes and modifications to the long-established U.S. State Department rewards programs to deal with the growing links between illicit drugs and the financing and support of terrorism.

The State Department Rewards Program has clearly prevented acts of terrorism in the past, has helped to bring to justice long-sought terrorists, such as the individual who fled to Pakistan after assassinating our CIA employees in Virginia, and has served as a valuable intelligence tool in the global war on terrorism. The Rewards Program could do even more, if we enact this bill, with its reforms.

It is time for renewed, expanded reward authority in the State Department, one which tackles and contends with the growing links, as recently reported in the press, of the illicit drug trade and the financing and supporting of terrorism. Our terrorist enemies may very well be changing their methods and means, and we mean to be even more flexible and creative than they are.

H.R. 3782 would clarify that any information provided which could be used to disrupt terrorist financing networks, including information related to illicit narcotics production or international trafficking, is eligible for reward moneys. It provides clarification of the authority for the Secretary of State to give rewards other than money for information related to terrorism and narcoterrorism, such as vehicles, appliances, commodities and other goods and services. It clarifies the authority of the Secretary of State to conduct media surveys and create or purchase advertisements for the Rewards Program. It requires the administration to submit a plan to the Congress that maximizes the publicity surrounding the reward for Osama bin Laden's capture. It raises the statutory maximum amount of terrorist and narcoterrorist rewards from \$5 million to \$25 million, and it provides the Secretary of State the authority to raise the reward for the capture of Osama bin Laden to double the amount of the current authorized reward.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this bill will improve our ability to fight terrorism and I urge Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. This legislation as-

sists the war on terrorism in two ways: speeding financial incentives to people who help the United States capture narcotics traffickers who are linked to terrorism, and raising the limits on reward for the capture of terrorist leaders.

Mr. Speaker, these legislative changes are long overdue. Under current law, the State Department's reward money is not being spent in the most effective way. In Afghanistan, where profits from heroin sales finance groups such as al Qaeda and the Taliban, informants in successful seizure and capture operations receive financial rewards from the Drug Enforcement Agency.

But the State Department does not contribute to this effort due to a false distinction between narcotics trafficking and terrorism. Presumably that distinction lets agencies like the Pentagon and the Department of State avoid the complexities of interagency collaboration to carry out a unified strategy that attacks both issues at the same time. For the struggle against terrorism to succeed, our government must be unified, not divided.

This bill ensures that money from the State Department's rewards programs can be given to informants when their assistance leads to drug shipments or drug labs, or otherwise disrupts narcotics trafficking as long as such actions are likely to disrupt terrorist financing. Any interruption of the drug trade that takes money out of the pockets of terrorists may well prevent tragedies.

Mr. Speaker, the State Department Rewards Program has been a useful tool in the past to capture wanted terrorists. Our resolution makes it easier for the Secretary of State to double the current reward of \$25 million for ring leaders of foreign terrorist organizations, including Osama bin Laden. I strongly support this legislation, and urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3782.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for this legislation. This bill comes to the House as U.S. Armed Forces today go into battle as part of Operation Mountain Storm.

Operation Mountain Storm is an allied military operation in Afghanistan and Pakistan designed to kill or capture Osama bin Laden. This bill provides immediate aid and assistance to those critical operations now ongoing in the eastern provinces of Afghanistan and the frontier autonomous tribal area of Pakistan.

This bill comes in part from a mission I conducted to Pakistan's frontier in January. Joined by Michele Lang, Jon Scharfen, John Mackey, David Fite and Lieutenant Kevin Fernandez,

we found a great need to reenergize the State Department's Rewards Program in Pakistan. The Rewards Program has a long and successful history. As a staffer, I drafted reforms which lifted the rewards from \$5 million to \$25 million, and made the arrest of U.N. war criminals eligible for the reward. We arrested or killed two-thirds of war criminals in the Balkans using this legislation. We also arrested Aimal Khan Kasi in Pakistan using the authorities of this bill. Kansi killed several Americans outside of the CIA gate. He was arrested, tried, and executed for those trials.

Today this bill makes a crucial link between drug dealing and terrorism. We found that one Afghan is providing 2,000 kilograms a month of heroin to Osama bin Laden. At the Pakistani price, that provides bin Laden with an annual income of \$38 million to fund his terror operations. This bill makes the link between funding terror and funding drug profits, and we want to make sure that we cut off Osama bin Laden's new supply of cash, which is coming not from donations, but from the sale of heroin.

The bottom line, Osama bin Laden in the frontier autonomous region of Pakistan has become one of the world's number one sellers of heroin. This bill makes that link very clearly, and lifts the reward for the arrest of Osama bin Laden to \$50 million.

It also makes one other key reform. In many of these areas, most of the people are illiterate and could not even read a reward poster or one of the matchbook covers used to arrest Aimal Kasi. This bill allows the State Department to be more flexible in publicizing the reward effort, and it allows the State Department to use noncash rewards which in a rural community can be much more effective. Beyond a \$25 million or \$50 million reward, the provision of a truck or feed or farm animals can make all the difference for a rural community which seeks to provide information on the arrest of Osama bin Laden.

This bill makes it much more flexible and much more capable. I urge its adoption and thank the committee for moving it so quickly to the floor as Operation Mountain Storm is ongoing.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3782, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING MORE THAN 5 DECADES OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 364) to recognize more than 5 decades of strategic partnership between the United States and the people of the Marshall Islands in the pursuit of international peace and security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 364

Whereas on November 20, 2003, Congress, recognizing our Nation's historical responsibilities over the Former Trust Territory of the Marshall Islands and its successful transition from Trust Territory status to full independence in free association with the United States beginning in 1986, approved the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act, which was signed into law by President Bush on December 17, 2003, becoming Public Law Number 108-188;

Whereas the Compact of Free Association, as amended by Public Law 108-188, embodies and extends the close political, economic, and social partnership, as well as the strategic mutual security alliance, between the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the United States under the terms of the bilateral association between our nations;

Whereas this partnership for peace and alliance for the security of our nations and the world began in 1944, when the heroic armed forces of the United States and its allies, with the courageous assistance of the people of the Marshall Islands at the risk of their own safety, liberated the Marshall Islands from Japanese military occupation;

Whereas the friendship and cooperation between the United States and the people of the Marshall Islands that began during World War II continued during the next 4 decades, during which the United States exercised powers of government in the Marshall Islands under a Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations;

Whereas during the Marshall Islands trusteeship era the aim of the United States was to promote international peace and security through its nuclear weapons testing program which was viewed as a critical element to the success of United States global leadership during the Cold War;

Whereas the United States testing program conducted in the Marshall Islands and the strategy of nuclear deterrence sustained by the United States and its allies, was carried out in the hope that understanding its destructive power would be the strategy for which we could arm the world with reasons for peace among nations;

Whereas from 1946 to 1958 the United States detonated 67 atmospheric nuclear weapons in the Marshall Islands, representing nearly 80 percent of all the atmospheric tests ever conducted by the United States, and enabling atmospheric tests in the continental United States to be terminated and relocated at the greatest possible distance from large cities and densely populated areas;

Whereas on March 1, 1954, the hydrogen weapons test code-named Bravo yielded explosive power approximately 1,000 times greater than the weapon used in the 1945 wartime nuclear attack on Hiroshima, Japan;

Whereas the Bravo test created a mushroom cloud 25 miles in diameter, and produced a crater 6,000 feet in diameter, vaporizing 6 islands at the Bikini Atoll;

Whereas the Bravo test and the 12 year nuclear testing program has been the defining experience of the modern era for the people of the Marshall Islands, and these momentous events created a common bond between the people of the Marshall Islands and the United States military and civilian personnel who shared hardships and suffering with the people of the Marshall Islands during the testing program, as well as the United States citizens in areas affected by the mainland testing programs and weapons production industry;

Whereas the people of the Marshall Islands, having learned first hand the dangers of nuclear weapons, freely chose in United Nations observed acts of self-determination in 1982 to enter into the Compact of Free Association in order to become a sovereign nation allied more closely with the United States than any other nation under any other alliance;

Whereas from the time of choosing self-determination, the Marshall Islands worked closely with Congress and the executive branch to bring about a strong understanding of the unique relationship between their islands and the other United States insular areas;

Whereas the United States nuclear testing program put the people of these remote islands on the front line in the Cold War struggle to preserve international peace, promote nuclear disarmament, support nuclear non-proliferation, and provide facilities critical to the development by the United States of a deployable missile defense system to reduce the risks of nuclear missile attacks; and

Whereas as a member state in the United Nations, the world body that once had oversight of United States stewardship of the trusteeship for the people of the Marshall Islands and their island homelands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands has an unmatched record of working in conjunction with the leadership of the United States in the pursuit of international peace and security, the rights and well-being of the peoples of the world, and in the War on Terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That Congress recognizes as an historic achievement of friendship more than 5 decades of strategic partnership between the United States and the people of the Marshall Islands in pursuit of international peace and security, and recognizes with solemn regard for the cost of preserving peace, the importance of the nuclear weapon test code-named Bravo at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands on March 1, 1954.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. HARRIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material